JUNE. 1783. THE NUMB. 2765.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1783.

By the Swallow Packet, arrived at New-York, in 5 weeks and 3 days from London, and the Ship Maria, Captain Wilson, who arrived here on Wednesday, in 5 weeks from Dublin, we have received the following advices;

CASERTA, March 11.

THE accounts from Calabria and Messina, continue to give great alarm here. On the 6th instant, another violent shock of an earthquake destroyed the few houses that had been left standing at Messina, and obliged the troops to quit the citadel, and to encamp. Part of the citadel in the island of Lipari, was destroyed by the same shock. The number of towns and villages in Calabria, that have already been either totally or in great part destroyed, is really prodigious. Amongst the principal ones are Francavilla, Briatico, Monteleone, Vallelonga, Francia, Mileto, Soriano, Arena, Rossano, Anicia, Gioia, Cinquefronde, Drosi, Polistino, St. Martino, Terra-nuova, Casal-nuova, Palma, Seminara, Oppido, Bagnara, Sinopoli, St. Euphemia, Scilla, Reggio, Bova, Messiano, Ardore, Girace, Grotteria, and Castelvetere. The earthquake does not appear to have affected the country above the narrow neck of land that lies between the Gulphs of St. Euphenia and Squillace, but to have ranged over the whole of what is generally called the Toe of Italy, affecting the nearest corner of Sicily, and the Lipari islands.

Exact returns of the mortality have not yet been received here; but, from private calculations which are circulated at Naples, it is feared it will amount to upwards of 26000. Measures are taken to procure more authentic accounts of this dreadful calamity.

MADRID, *February* 24. The Marquis de la Fayette, who arrived here a few days ago, has been presented to the court. This nobleman appeared there in the uniform of Major General in the army of the United States of America. The royal family honored him with a most gracious reception. The Comte de Florida Blanca has had several conferences with the Marquis, and invited him to a sumptuous dinner at Prada, at which the whole Diplomatic Corps were present. The independence of America will soon be definitively acknowledged at this court.

LISBON, *February* 24. The decree by which our august sovereign grants to the subjects of the United States of America a free trade in all the Portuguese ports, having been published on the 15th of this month, in consequence thereof M. d'Ohrman, who some time ago received his credential letters in quality of agent from the United States of America, in this city, will immediately have his first audience of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

UTRECHT, *April* 1. An express which is arrived at the Hague from Paris, and which has occasioned many ministerial conferences, is said to have brought advice of the court of London having desisted from her former resolution in respect to the Dutch colonies of Trinquemale and Negapatnam, provided our Lords the States General will desist, on their side, from the indemnification for the losses in ships and merchandise sustained by the Republic since the declaration of war of Great-Britain, and if, besides, their High Mightinesses will consent to let the English participate of the commerce of the island of Ceylon.

LONDON.

March 26. Mr. Oswald, the American negociator, is said to be one of the richest, private men in this kingdom, as he possesses property to the amount, at least, of one million of money.

March 27. The parliamentary history of the week, lays before the public eye, the distresses of the East-India Company, and the murmurs of those planters and merchants who have property in the West-Indies. It is clear that our trade to the islands must materially decrease. The act for regulating our commerce with America, gives the subject of the United States unconditional freedom of trade to those islands, of every thing the produce of America; but it requires no great strength of penetration to foresee, that under the denomination of American produce, the produce of other countries will be exported from the Continent, and that America will be a medium of trade to all Europe, if not in some measure to Asia. A new system of commerce must take place all over the world, nor is it possible for any man to point out where the great mart of trade will be established; but a man may venture to assert, that if Great-Britain, Ireland, and the United States of America, form an union of amity, the wealth of the world must circulate under their directions.

April 3. The following Noblemen and Gentlemen yesterday kissed hands at St. James's as members of the new Cabinet:

The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord North and the Hon. Charles Fox, Secretaries of State,
Lord Stormont, President of the Council,
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal,
Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty.

It is expected that the subordinate arrangements will be settled this day, and that the gentlemen nominated to sit at the Boards of Treasury and Admiralty, the Secretary at War, &c. &c. will kiss hands, and new writs be moved for on their account, either this day or to-morrow.

We forbore for some days past to encrease the public agitation by mentioning any of those conjectural arrangements, which have been so numerous and various that each passing hour teemed with a new one. When the public expectation seemed finally disappointed by the many rubs thrown in the way of an arrangement, to be composed of men high in the esteem of their country for wisdom, abilities, integrity, and experience. The minds of men, disappointed in this their favourite wish, were ready to admit any impression, however incongruous and absurd. Men were alarmed and astonished with the expiring struggles of the Junto, who seemed resolved to dignify their fall from power, by the ruin of their country. Their efforts, for the last six weeks, were like the convulsive struggles of a great body, mortally wounded, frightful, and dangerous; but they were the symptoms of approaching dissolution. The Great Law Lord, the Samson of Despotism, who seemed resolved to ennoble his end by subverting the pillars of the Constitution, has been at length obliged to yield to the necessity of the times, and the tide of popular favour. And now we can at last congratulate the Public on seeing their ardent wishes gratified in the appointment of an administration founded on a broad and comprehensive basis, which has strength and unanimity to enable it to pursue the real interests of the community, unawed and uncontrouled by the demon of secret influence. The malignant spirit of dark cabal and private intrigue is at last expelled from our Councils, and the Public may once more hope to see commerce, industry, and national prosperity flourish under a government of candour, of openness, and of responsibility. Every well-wisher to the constitution and welfare of his country, must hail with transport the auspicious revival of those maxims of government, which had raised us to the most envied pinnacle of opulence and greatness, which have been approved by the practice of a century, and sanctioned by the approbation of our best and wisest citizens. After a fatal eclipse of twenty years, we may reasonably hope that the awful and tremendous lesson of our present humiliation and distress, will secure us from any future deviation from these sacred maxims of the soundest policy, and most approved excellence.

April 4. The Lord Chancellor went to St. James's yesterday, at three o'clock, and formally resigned into the King's hands the seals of his commission, as Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. The seals will be immediately put in commission, to be held by Lord Loughborough, and Barons Eyre and Hotham.

The Tonyn, Capt. Hazletine, which arrived a few days since at Liverpool, from New-York, from whence she sailed the 17th of February, brings word, that they had received a copy of Mr. Townshend's first letter to the Lord Mayor, concerning the present peace, which had thrown the Loyalists into confusion, as they were well informed what support they had to expect from a country for which they had sacrificed their all.

Congress have certainly authorised their Ministers in Europe, to settle a commercial treaty with Great-Britain, upon principles of liberality and reciprocity.

We have heard much of *loaves* and *fishes* of late; and we believe upon good grounds, that the new Ministry must first create *fishes*, and bake *loaves*, before they eat them. It is plain that many of the late *corps* were glad to content themselves with the *upper crust* of a peerage. The new gentry will have the *shell*, but they must furnish the *kernel*.

April 10. The last advices from Russia mention, that there was a disposition in the Court of Petersburgh to acknowledge the independence of America. Mr. Dana, an American gentleman, is stationed at Petersburgh by order of Congress, to wait the favourable moment, and embrace any overture on the part of the Czarina to conclude a commercial treaty.

Spain has at last formally recognised the independence of America. In consequence of this recognition, Mr. Carmichael has been publicly received at the Court of Madrid, and introduced to his Catholic Majesty in quality of *Charge des Affaires* from the United States of America.

A gentleman who came to town on Monday from Cadiz, says, that orders were come from Madrid, that if any American vessels should hereafter put into that port, or any other belonging to the King of Spain, to treat the crews with civility, and indulge them in every thing they require.

Admiral Hughes, on the 5th of Sept. with 11 ships of the line, engaged M. Suffrein, with 13 of the line, off the island of Ceylon, and the action was so desperate, that both fleets parted in a condition totally incapable of renewing it. Sir Edward kept the sea, but De Suffrein put into Trincomale, where his ship the L'Orient, of 74, and another of 50 guns, went to the bottom before their stores could be got out. Another bloody action happened between the same two Admirals the 13th of the same month, off Ceylon also, which was so obstinate that it is impossible to say which of the squadrons suffered most. The latter battle lasted 8 hours, during which time Admiral Hughes had killed and wounded in his fleet, 300 men.

April 11. A letter from Stockholm says, that several ships are fitting out there, the merchants having come to a resolution of opening a trade to several parts of America, being invited thereto by some of the members of the Congress; and that two Consuls are to be sent, one to Philadelphia, and one to Boston; and if the trade answers, an Ambassador will be appointed to go to America.

April 12. The last mail for New-York carried the letters for Philadelphia, but as soon as matters are settled with America, there will be a separate packet for that place the same as for other parts of America.

Some letters from Paris mention, that the Council at Versailles meets every day to complete the definitive treaty between France and Great-Britain, by which the commercial intercourse of the two nations will be put on a more beneficial footing than heretofore.

The famine in Madras is so great, that it is common for 500 to die in a day; and this circumstance, owing to the late news, make gentlemen imagine that Madras is in the hands of the enemy; for if Suffrein blocked up the port, it must have been impossible for them to hold out six weeks.

Extracts of letters from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated Madras, the 31st of August and 25th of September, 1782, received at the office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the 7th of April, 1783.

WHILST I was straining every nerve in advancing the army to the neighbourhood of Chingleput, to counteract the views of Hyder and the French, I anxiously looked to the result of my reference to the Governor General, and to the arrival of their orders in consequence, as a period which would undoubtedly restore to me that authority over the Southern troops which would enable me to direct them to such a co-operation as might tend equally to facilitate my own movements, and distract the designs of our enemies: But most unfortunately on the 18th of February, long before any answer could come from Bengal, Colonel Brathwaite was attacked by Hyder Ally's son, Tippe Saiby, and Mons. Lally, near the Banks of the Collerun, and totally defeated. His whole detachment, consisting of about 2000 infantry, 250 cavalry, 18 officers, and a field train of 13 pieces, were either captured or destroyed.

The French being free from any apprehensions of a check from our Southern forces, and covered by the army of Hyder Ally to the Northward, which secured them from all sudden attacks by my army, proceeded in perfect security against Cuddalore, which being incapable of holding out for any length of time, was, on the 6th of April, surrendered to the French forces under Mons. Duchemin, on terms of capitulation, which I have the honor to inclose.

To his Excellency Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief in India.

SIR,

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garrison surrendered to the French arms on the 4th instant, in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have now the honor of forwarding.

I flatter myself your Excellency will excuse me for not sending it sooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of business, owing to constant applications from the gentlemen, in charge of the French officers, relative to the delivering over the stores, &c. of this garrison. I have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's very obedient and
Most humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES.

Cuddalore, April 6, 1782.

SIR,

The French General being desirous of having as little blood shed as possible, has sent me to inform you, that the Nabob's troops having joined his army, if you do not immediately surrender, it will be out of his power to prevent the plundering of the fort, being promised to the European and black troops, if they attack it.

In consequence of which he proposes articles of capitulation, such as, from your situation, you have reason to expect; wishing to convince the English, that it is only in war we look on you as enemies; and being sent for this purpose by Mons. Duchemin, General of the French army, I sign these his first proposals, according to the power he has invested me with.

(Signed) LE VTE DE HOUDETOT.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original.

Articles of Capitulation drawn up between his Excellency Mons. Pierre Duchemin, Marshal of the Camps and Army of the King of France, and Commandant of the troops of his Majesty in India, on one side, and Captain James Hughes, Commandant of the garrison of Cuddalore, on the other.

THE gates shall be delivered up to-morrow, the 4th of April, 1782, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning.---Agreed.

The English flag shall be kept flying till that time on the ramparts, and all hostilities shall be suspended; Captain Hughes giving his word, that nothing shall go out of the place, either by land or sea; and all that do go out shall be deemed an infringement on the articles of capitulation, as it must either belong to the King or Company, since the property of officers and inhabitants are insured to them.---Agreed.

The garrison shall remain prisoners of war; the European officers and troops shall be sent to Madras on their parole, to be exchanged for the like number and rank of French officers and troops.---Agreed.

Private property shall be secured; but all that belong to the King and Company shall be given over with the utmost exactness, and registered by the French Commissary fit for that purpose; and the least infidelity shall be deemed an infringement on the articles of capitulation.---Agreed.

The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, and deposit their arms on the glacis, without being damaged.---Agreed.

The garrison shall be provided with provisions, and a passage by sea to Madras, the civil as well as the military.---Agreed.

Those who do not chuse to remain under the French government, will have passports and escorts to Madras; those that do shall, at the expiration of three months, take oaths of allegiance to his Most Christian Majesty.---Agreed.

The liberty of religion is granted in full.---Agreed.

The fort being delivered up, all private property belonging to the English, whether within or without it, shall be secured to them.---Agreed.

The whole is thoroughly understood, and agreed to, upon the strictest honor.

April 3, 1782.

Signed for the French General,
LE VICOMTE DE HOUDETOT.
(Signed) DUCHEMIN.
(Signed) JAMES HUGHES, Captain Commandant of Cuddalore.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original articles of capitulation.

JAMES HUGHES,
Captain Commandant.

On the 12th I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the siege of Permacoil. And I find that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming designs upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it; I therefore moved the army towards it with all possible dispatch, in full persuasion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decisive action. But I arrived there without receiving the smallest opposition; apprehending, however, lest the enemy might be in doubt about my desire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not seek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwash, where I could receive them to so great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash, to be encamped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could discover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their station on the red hills. This was a position in itself so strong, and could, by an army of such magnitude as Hyder's, supported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to so great advantage, that I judged it expedient to lay my intelligence and sentiments before the two next officers in command, Major General Stuart, and Colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of such momentuous importance, and on the issue of which depended the whole of the British interests in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occasion, the idea I suggested of drawing the enemy from their strong post, by moving in a direction, which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and alarm him for the safety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimously approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1st of June, encamped at the distance of about five miles from Arnee. That day I received intelligence, that Hyder, on hearing of the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Deffoor, distance from us about 35 miles, and on the high road towards us.

I was thereby satisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for posting the baggage, in case I should either have found it advisable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1st, or rather early in the morning of the 2d, intelligence was brought me, that Hyder had come to Chittipur, distant from us about 11 miles. The army was then under orders of march to proceed nearer Arnee, which I was encouraged to hope, might prove an easy acquisition, and which, by the large stock of provisions it contained, added to the extreme finess of its situation, opened to us no less a prospect than the total expulsion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then position, with Hyder's army on the one side, and an object of such magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the most eligible line

of conduct to be adopted. To perſevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee (which Hyder had moſt undoubtedly came to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy, I preferred the former, as promiſed the moſt certain iſſue, upon the mind of Hyder, whoſe ſole view evidently was to ſave his grand magazine. It was equal to him whether he accompliſhed that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reaſonable to imagine, that if he ſucceeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having ſuffered four defeats, put any thing to riſk on the latter.

We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a diſtant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the firſt annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached ſo near us, in force. His coming upon us thus ſuddenly, proceeds from his being able to cover the march of his line of infantry, by his large bodies of horſe, and which having generally been the companions of our movement, during the whole of the war, were never to be conſidered as any poſitive proof of his army being at hand.

Every diſpatch was uſed in making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for repelling the attack and coming to action. Our line was then in a low ſituation, with high and commanding ground all round, which, as the enemy had got poſſeſſion of, our different manœuvres were performed under every diſadvantage, and expoſed to a heavy though diſtant cannonade. It was not until near mid-day that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one ſettled point, ſo as to advance upon them with effect, and with a proſpect of advantage; but ſo ſoon as that was accompliſhed, we puſhed on, and they gave way; we purſued them till the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced ſtation to the laſt moment the ſtate of my proviſions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my ſupplies, I endeavoured to do it with all the credit poſſible, by again ſeeking for Hyder, who, by my intelligence, had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in poſſeſſion of ground which he could have diſputed our approach towards him with great advantage. We continued our march the ſucceeding day, by the ſame road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and croſſed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where we had halted a day to refreſh both the troops and the cattle; of which they ſtood greatly in need, having ſuffered ſeverely both by ſickneſs and fatigue, our grand guard was moſt unfortunately drawn into an an ambuſcade compoſed of about ſix thouſand of Hyder's choſen horſe, and totally cut off before any ſupport could be afforded.

It is with pleaſure I acquaint you, that the eſtabliſhment of peace with the Mahrattas is in the faireſt way towards being happily accompliſhed, as, on the 17th of May laſt, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendſhip and alliance, between the Engliſh and Mahrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahden Scindia, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderſon (deputed by the Governor General and Council) on the part of the former, ſubject however to the approval and ratification of their reſpective governments, before they ſhould become final. In as far as depends upon us I believe every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions, having received the ſeal and ſignature of the Peſhwa, and the atteſtations of the Dependent Members of the Poona ſtate.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until the preſent time, was the relief of the garriſon of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21ſt of Auguſt; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and threw into the place proviſions ſufficient to maintain the garriſon to the 1ſt of March next.

I am concerned to acquaint your Lordſhips with the fall of Trincomale, which, by our intelligence, was ſurrendered to the French force under Monſ. Suffrein, on the 31ſt ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the laſt. Our ſquadron had an action with the French ſquadron off the place on the 3d inſtant, in which the laſt ſuffered moſt; but our fleet found it neceſſary to come to theſe roads, where it arrived the 9th inſt. and is now watting, and intends proceeding to Bombay the middle of next month. The Minerva ſtore ſhip, and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen, belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board Lieutenant Colonel Adams, with two companies of his Majeſty's electoral troops. They have all of them arrived extremely healthy, and have ſuffered very little indeed by the voyage.

My preſent weak ſtate will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Cuddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have ſince happened.

Major General Sir Hector Munro has reſigned the ſervice, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle tranſport, which ſails in a few days. Major General Stuart, who has been conſtantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will, in conſequence, ſucceed to the chief command of the Company's troops on this eſtabliſhment. He has been in command of the army ever ſince my illneſs, in the conduct of which he has ſhewn the moſt indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honor, and much to my ſatisfaction.

By the Ship Delaware, Captain Smith, arrived here from London, we have the following Advices. viz.

L O N D O N.

April 9. The notice yeſterday given in the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Richmond, of a material motion he has to bring forward, in which the well-being of the empire is materially concerned, promiſes no political ſabbath of reſt to the new Adminiſtration.

Lore Fitzwilliam is to go Ambaſſador to France in the place of the Marquis of Carmarthen.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland hos not got a ſlice in the preſent arrangement, and has parted his naval bread and butter with much regret, notwithſtanding his declaration of the *watry* department ſo ill coaleſcing with the *dry* ſtudy of the law.

By the removal of Lord North to the Houſe of Peers, a decided majority of ſenatorial abilities will be thrown into the new adminiſtrative ſcale of the preſent Miniſtry in the upper Houſe.

There is not any man who has reſigned in the late verſatile change of Miniſters and Placemen, that goes out of office with greater credit to himſelf and more ſincerely regretted by the public, than his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

There are more ſhips in the river bound to New-York, than to any other part of America; the merchants are waiting the event of the Commercial Treaty now pending in the Houſe before they determine what ſhips they ſhall ſend.

April 11. The peace with the Marattas was ſigned by Madajee Sindia and the Engliſh on the 17th of May, ratified in Calcutta the 3d, and proclaimed at Madras the 23d of June, 1782. A copy of the articles has been received by the Rodney packet. The peace was not ratified at Poonah when the Rodney ſailed, for which the Maratta miniſters aſſign the following reaſon: They declare that they approve of the terms, and they have no intention of carrying on hoſtilities in future againſt the Engliſh; but having heard there were advices from England, that Mr. Haſtings and the Supreme Council were to be removed, and other gentlemen appointed by the King and Parliament, they would wiſh to ſee if the new men approved the peace before they ratified it.

Wedneſday laſt the town of Wakefield was in one continued uproar from one o'clock in the afternoon till near ten at night: early in the morning General Tottenham's regiment (the 90th) marched out to the field to perform their exerciſe; and when the commanding officer came to the words "*Ground your Arms*," they all to a man left them, and refuſed taking them up again, declaring that they were determined immediately to have their diſcharges.---The Adjutant told them they ſhould be diſmiſſed in a few days, but that it was not in his power to grant any man a diſcharge, till he had acquainted the General; and therefore requeſted them to carry their arms back to the town, and they ſhould have redreſs: This ſolicitation the men complied with, and upon their arrival they were met on the parade by General Tottenham and ſeveral others of their officers, who reaſoned much with them, and the men departed to their quarters ſeemingly ſatisfied; but at one o'clock they aſſembled again, broke open the ſtore-houſe, releaſed the guard and priſoners, and having provided themſelves with ammunition, and placed a guard over the ſtore, went and ſurrounded the General's houſe, and made him priſoner, not ſuffering any perſon to ſpeak to him, and declaring, with the moſt horrid imprecations, that if he did not ſign their diſcharges that night, his houſe ſhould be about his ears before morning:-----after a variety of language of this ſort, the General was obliged to comply with their demands, and ſet them all at liberty that evening.

It is with great concern we inform the public, that the recent diſpatches from Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, are of a very unfavourable nature; his Lordſhip informing the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company of Monſ. Suffrein's ſquadron being in poſſeſſion of the coaſt, and that Hyder Ali was making rapid advances for the inveſtiture of the garriſon; in addition to which, the calamity of a general famine in that quarter was daily expected; that General Sir Eyre Coote had unfortunately been thrown from his horſe at the head of the Company's troops, by which he received ſuch violent bruiſes as to incapacitate him for the preſent for public ſervice, in conſequence of which the chief command had devolved on Brigadier General Stuart, who ſignalized himſelf ſo remarkably in the affair of the late Lord Pigot.

April 12. The famine that now rages in the Carnatic is of infinitely more alarming a nature than people are aware of; it threatens as fatal conſequence as the famine which carried off two millions of people a few years ago in Bengal: For there is great room for apprehending that the famine will produce a peſtilence. Every morning exhibits the moſt ſhocking ſpectacles round Madras; the high roads round the town are ſtrewed with dead bodies; and from the exceſſive heat of the climate, and the conſequent putrefaction of theſe bodies, there is every thing to be apprehended by thoſe whom Providence may have placed out of the reach of one dreadful ſcourge, in order that they might fall by one another: But, as if famine and peſtilence were not ſufficient ſcourges for the poor Indians, the calamities of war are ſuperadded, and a victorious prince, with a numerous army, threatens even Madras with a ſiege, and lays waſte all the country round it. Nothing can be more truly deplorable than the ſtate of our ſettlements in India; the Carnatic is nearly ruined; Bengal is very little able to relieve it; the Marattas and Hyder Ali are almoſt irreſiſtible by land; and the French are maſters of the ſea. Happy it is for us that hoſtilities with the laſt mentioned nation are ſoon to ceaſe in India.

An approved method of inoculation.---"A lancet, moiſtened with the matter of the ſmall-pox, is gently introduced in an oblique manner, between the ſcarf and true ſkin, and the finger of the operator is applied on the point to wipe off the infection from the lancet when it is withdrawn. Neither plaiſter, bandage nor covering, are, in any reſpect, neceſſary. This method of producing the diſeaſe ſeldom fails."

April 14. The account which appeared in Saturday night's Gazette from our Aſiatic ſettlements wears a very gloomy and diſagreeable aſpect; it portends the annihilation of our intereſt in that quarter, unleſs ſome fortuitous event ſhould happen, to check the career of the enemy.

It is true we have made peace with France, but there ſeems little proſpect of accompliſhing that object with Hyder Ally, and therefore how long we may be obliged to wage war in India is at this period unknown.

A fitter man could not have been pitched upon, to adjuſt the commercial intereſts of this country and America, than Mr. David Hartley, that Gentleman having a moſt comprehenſive knowledge of that branch of trade, and a general acquaintance with commercial matters; added to which, he poſſeſſes the eſteem and confidence of Dr. Franklin, and is much known and reſpected in America.

April 15. Government have received advice, that the French have ſent 300 engineers to the Eaſt-Indies, to the aſſiſtance of Hyder Ally, ſince the concluſion of the Preliminary Articles. They were ſent over land in the moſt clandeſtine way; and when application was made into the fact, the anſwer was, that the French Court knew nothing of the fact; but that as peace was come, and their armies were diſbanded, they could not prevent enterpriſing individuals from trying their fortunes in India, or elſewhere.

Letters are handing about from Madras, dated the 29th of September, which came over land: Theſe ſay, that Sir E. Hughes left Madras the 26th of that month to go to Bombay Iſland, to refit his Majeſty's ſhips. This is ſaid to be done contrary to the advice of Lord Macartney, the Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council, who wiſhed for the ſquadron to remain, to protect the place in its unhappy ſituation. Some perſons conceive theſe advices to be ſpurious; but ſome intelligent perſons poſitively vouch their authenticity from others conveying ſimilar intelligence, which came by way of France.

Patriotiſm, as it has been called, has ſo often ſhifted its ground that it is not eaſy to follow it; now high, now low; now here, now there; like *a will of the wbiſp*, in a dark night, it has bewildered many. Let us hope for the future to be guided to real patriotiſm by the *power of virtue*, and the *ſteady light of reaſon*.

The great ſtickler for Parliamentary reform and equal repreſentation, united with the determined foe to reform and innovation, have modeſtly conjoined their efforts againſt the preſent *unnatural* miniſterial coalition. The candour of their procedure is fully adequate to the decency and conſiſtency of their conduct. The Law Lord threatens and bluſters with all the effrontery of an Old-Bailey ſolicitor, while his proſelyte opens his ſyſtem of cavil, objection, and embarraſſment, his evolutions of attack and oppoſition, with all the dull and ſteady uniformity of a Chelſea penſioner; and after all, what is their ſubject of complaint againſt the Duke of Portland? His Grace has been in office about a week, and has been guilty of the criminal negligence of coming down to the Houſe of Peers, without having in his pocket a ſyſtem regularly digeſted in reſpect of the conduct which this country is to hold towards Ireland. Do their Lordſhips ſo ſoon forget that they took eight months to prepare and digeſt the plan, oſtenſibly brought forward by that notable Stateſman Lord Sydney?

Should we caſt our eyes on the Lower Houſe, we find Mr. Pitt and Mr. Jenkinſon leagued in the ſtricteſt conjunction, and exclaiming that we ſhall loſe all the benefits of the trade with America by the inattention and delays of miniſters, and the alacrity of our rivals, who have wiſely reſolved to profit of our ſupineneſs and negligence.

The Daniſh and Swediſh merchants are equipping a great number of veſſels for trading with the Americans, who will alſo be largely ſupplied with articles from the Baltic by the ſubjects of this country.

The Comte de Vergennes was very lately in converſation with Dr. Franklin, on the ſtate of the Britiſh conſtitution: the Doctor contending that it was declining towards a pure monarchy; but upon the news of the late amazing ſtop to all public buſineſs, and the interregnum of the Miniſtry, the Comte aſked the Doctor, *If he thought this looked like a pure monarchy?* The American admitted that it ſeemed to approach much nearer to a Republic.

Of the minor arrangements in the new Adminiſtration, the following are in expectation---Lord Edward Bentinck, a Vice-Treaſurer; Mr. Courtenay reſtored with his patron Lord Townſhend; Mr. Cumberland a Commiſſioner's Seal at the Exciſe or Cuſtoms, or a preſiding Clerkſhip either in the Admiralty or Treaſury. The new Biſhop is to be---whoever can muſter the moſt Parliamentary intereſt!

On Friday laſt a number of ſailors aſſembled at Chatham, to chaſtiſe thoſe officers who had uſed them with ſeverity whilſt at ſea; ſeveral houſes were ſearched to no effect; but one midſhipman, who was the object of their rage, unfortunately fell in their way, and his life fell a victim to their rage.

A C L E R K,

Who writes a GOOD HAND, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers of this Paper.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1783.

WHEREAS JONATHAN BROWNE, of this city, merchant, is embarked for Europe, and has appointed the ſubſcriber his Attorney: Theſe are therefore to deſire all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Browne immediately to pay the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt him are requeſted to ſend in their accounts for payment, to

1 b c 8 w. ANDREW BUNNER.

TO BE SOLD,

About 37 acres of good drained MARSH,

Situate on TINNICUM ISLAND, about nine miles from Philadelphia. Enquire at the CROSS-KEYS, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets. ¶

June 3, 1783.

Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck WATCHES,

SPRING CLOCKS,

And a variety of WATCH materials,

Juſt Imported and TO BE SOLD, by

JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker,

In *Front-ſtreet*, at the Corner of *Cheſtnut-ſtreet*. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, with ſeveral tracts of Cedar SWAMP and Salt MARSH, ſituate in the county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, lying in the fork between Great Egg-Harbour and Tuckahoe Rivers, formerly belonging to Andrew Griſcom, ſuppoſed to contain about 1500 acres-- moſt of the upland is deemed of the beſt quality in thoſe parts, and except that part already cleared, is well covered with valuable white oak and other uſeful timber; a large proportion of which may be improved into choice meadow ground. The Salt Marſh, of which there are ſeveral hundred acres, is much of it of a good quality. Such perſons who incline to treat for the whole, or part of the foregoing tracts, are deſired to apply to Lawrence Saltar, at the Aſſion Iron-Works, or to James and Drinker, Merchants, in Philadelphia. ¶ 3 m.

Philadelphia, 5th month, 28th, 1783.

NEW STAGES,

Between *Philadelphia* and *New-York*.

THE ſubſcribers, having provided themſelves with the beſt conſtructed WAGGONS for convenience and ſafety, propoſe ſetting out from the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and the Indian Queen, in Elizabeth-Town, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings of every week: The ſtage from Philadelphia to proceed to the ſign of the Red Lion to breakfaſt, and after exchanging horſes at Briſtol, and croſſing the Delaware at the Middle-ferry, ſtop at Mr. Bergen's, at the French Arms, in Trenton, to dine; and then proceed on to Princeton, where it meets the other ſtage from Elizabeth-town, and exchanges the paſſengers; and next morning ſets out for Philadelphia, breakfaſt at Mr. Bergen's, in Trenton, dine at the ſign of the Croſs-Keys, in Briſtol, and return to the Indian King in the afternoon.

The ſtage from Elizabeth-Town proceeds on to Hudſon's Tavern to breakfaſt, to the ſign of the Indian Queen, in New-Brunſwick, to dine, and ſo on to Princeton, where it meets and exchanges paſſengers as beforementioned, and next morning ſets out on its return, breakfaſting at Brunſwick, and dining at Elizabeth-Town; and the paſſengers may eaſily reach New-York the ſame evening, boats being always in readineſs to carry them over.

The price for each paſſenger, or 150 lb. of baggage, from Philadelphia to Princeton, Two Dollars, and the ſame price from Princeton to Elizabeth-Town.

As the utility of the above undertaking muſt be obvious to every one, the ſubſcribers flatter themſelves with the countenance and encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they ſhall give the greateſt attention to keeping their waggons in repair, and having careful and ſober drivers.

AARON LONGSTREET, } For Philadelphia.
JOSEPH SMITH, }
--------- HUDSON, } For Princeton.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, June 6, 1783. ¶

TAKEN in the enclolure of the ſubſcriber, living in Mountholly, two HORSES, one a bight Sorrel, about ſix years old, and between 14 and 15 hands high, his main hangs on the near ſide, with a long bunch tail not docked, without any natural or artificial marks; he is a well made horſe, trots large: The other is black, between 9 and 10 years old, about 13 hands and an half high, trots faſt, is branded with a W on the near ſhoulder, and U B on the near thigh, ſome white on one of his hind feet, with a white ſpot or ſaddle-mark on the off ſide near the withers: The ſaid horſes are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. Whoever owns the ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold at public vendue, agreeable to law, by

June 3, 1783. ¶ SAMUEL CLARK.

Long Marſh, Caroline county, Maryland, June 2.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt day of this inſt. a Negroe Man, about 25 years old, named CÆSAR, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on and took with him, a wool hat, old great coat, brown jacket, one flax and one tow ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of old black grain calf ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal in the States of America, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § THOMAS HALL.

ALBANY, *May* 26.

On the 16th instant, as Mr. Joseph Mayall (an inhabitant of Tryon county) was passing through the woods between Cherry-Valley and Thurlow, he was met by a sergeant and two privates of the British, who told him, he must go with them as their prisoner. He marched with them as far as the Sasquehanna river, where having concluded on a place for fording, it was agreed that the tallest should venture over first, which being effected, the other two were preparing to follow, and laying down their guns and packs in order to fix themselves, Mayall snatched up one of the guns, and with the butt of it knocked them both into the river. The private man, as soon as he recovered made the best of his way across the river, but the sergeant turned round, and endeavoured to seize again upon Mayall, who with the gun that was in his hand shot him (the sergeant) through the body, and taking with him both their guns, returned safe to his own home.

Mayall was a prisoner with them 24 hours, he says they were formerly inhabitants on the Muhawk river---that they had left Niagara on the 17th of April, at which time they told him no official accounts of peace had arrived there.

BOSTON, *May* 26.

We hear from Andover that last Friday evening the house of Mr. Isaac Osgood was set on fire, and much shattered by lightning; by which the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; of this town, leaning upon his cane at the front door, was instantly killed: several persons were in the house at the time, some of whom were violently affected by the shock, but immediately recovering, ran to Mr. Otis's support, but he had expired without a groan.

The following Petition was presented to the General Court the last Session.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.

The Petition of BELINDA, an African,

HUMBLY SHEWS,

THAT seventy years have rolled away since she, on the banks of the Rio De Valta, received her existence---the mountains covered with spicy forests, the vallies loaded with the richest fruits, spontaneously produced, joined to that happy temperature of air, which excludes excess, would have yielded her the most compleat felicity, had not her mind received early impressions of the cruelty of men, whose faces were like the moon, and whose bows and arrows were like the thunder and the lightning of the clouds. The idea of these, the most dreadful of all enemies, filled her infant slumbers with horror, and her noontide moments with cruel apprehensions! But her affrighted imagination, in its most alarming extension, never represented distresses equal to what she hath since really experienced---for before she had twelve years enjoyed the fragrance of her native groves, and ere she realized that Europeans placed their happiness in the yellow dust which she carelessly marked with her infant footsteps---even when she, in a sacred grove, with each hand in that of a tender parent, was paying her devotion to the great Orisa, who made all things, an armed band of white men, driving many of her countrymen in chains, rushed into the hallowed shades! Could the tears, the sighs, and supplications bursted from the tortured parental affection have blunted the keen edge of avarice, she might have been rescued from agony, which many of her country's children have felt, but what none hath ever described---in vain she lifted her supplicating voice to an insulted father, and her guiltless hands to a dishonoured Deity! She was ravished from the bosom of her country, from the arms of her friends, while the advanced age of her parents, rendering them unfit for servitude, cruelly separated her from them for ever.

Scenes which imagination had never conceived of----a floating world---the sporting monsters of the deep, and the familiar meetings of billows and clouds, strove, but in vain, to divert her melancholy attention from 300 Africans in chains, suffering the most excruciating torment; and some of them rejoicing that the pangs of death came like a balm to their wounds.

Once more her eyes were blest with a continent; but alas! how unlike the land where she received her being! Here all things appeared unpropitious---- she learned to catch the ideas, marked by the sounds of language, only to know that her doom was slavery, from which death alone was to emancipate her. What did it avail her, that the walls of her Lord were hung with splendor, and that the dust trodden under foot in her native country crouded his gates with sordid worshippers;-----the laws had rendered her incapable of receiving property; and though she was a free moral agent, accountable for her own actions, yet never had a moment at her own disposal!---Fifty years her faithful hands have been compelled to ignoble servitude, for the benefit of an ISAAC ROYAL, until, as if nations must be agitated, and the world convulsed, for the preservation of that freedom which the Almighty Father intended for all the human race, the present war commenced. The terrors of men, armed in the cause of freedom, compelled her master to fly, and to breathe away his life in a land, where lawless domination sits enthroned, pouring bloody outrage and cruelty on all who dare to be free.

The face of your petitioner is now marked with the furrows of time, and her frame feebly bending under the oppression of years, while she, by the laws of the land, is denied the enjoyment of one morsel of that immense wealth, a part whereof hath been accumulated by her own industry, and the whole augmented by her servitude.

Wherefore casting herself at the feet of your Honors, as to a body of men formed for the extirpation of vassalage, for the reward of virtue, and the just returns of honest industry,---She prays, That such allowances may be made her, out of the estate of Col. Royal, as will prevent her, and her more infirm daughter, from misery in the greatest extreme, and scatter comfort over the short and downward path of their lives----And she will ever pray.

Boston, February 1783. BELINDA.

SPRINGFIELD, *May* 27.

On Tuesday last, being the day on which the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Common Pleas opened in this town, a banditti collected from the obscure corners of the county, composed of men of the most infamous characters, to the amount of about sixty in number, met in this town, to prevent the sitting of the courts. Without system, and without any regular plan of conduct, they proceeded to the most daring acts of outrage. They shewed no disposition to oppose the Courts in the forenoon; at two o'clock they met at a public house in the town, and resolved themselves to be a convention of the county, met together for the purpose of redressing grievances; after having passed several important resolves, they adjourned their convention to the Elm-tree, near the Court-House; when the bell rang for the Court, they, in hostile parade, armed with white bludgeons, cut for that purpose, marched before the door of the Court-House, and when the Court, headed by the Sheriff, came to the door, with insolence opposed their entrance; the Sheriff, in the mild terms of persuasion, addressing them as gentlemen, desired them to make way; his civility was repaid with outrage, and an action soon commenced; happily there was a collection of people friendly to the government present, and the mob was repulsed with broken heads, a number of them were instantly taken and committed to prison; after which, by a regular procedure, they were brought before the Court of Sessions for examination, and were bound to appear before the Supreme Court.

CHATHAM, *June* 4.

By a General Order of Sir Guy Carleton's, published the 26th ult. all persons desirous to leave New-York are to give in their names at the Adjutent-General's office before the 7th inst. with a list of their families, expressing the place of their former residence, and where they wish to be removed to.

A speedy evacuation of the city of New-York may be expected, as the Hessians are already began to embark, and the British, which are reduced to the peace establishment of 60 regiments, are to follow.

European accounts say that nothing but anarchy prevades the island of Britain.---A mutinous army and navy, prepared for every excess to which their unrestrained licentiousness may carry them---no money in the Treasury to discharge the one or pay off the other, which, besides the inconveniences to which the public service is exposed, by the troops and ships refusing to proceed as they are ordered, continues to load them with the whole expences of the war. The East-India company reduced to that extremity, that if the loan for which they have petitioned Parliament be not grantad them by the latter end of the month, they must stop payment, and shake the credit of the country to its very foundation: And where do they look for this loan? To a Treasury exhausted, and unable to defray the ordinary expences of government.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

The General Assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed an act to invest the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy, for the use of the said States, certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares and merchandize, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress during the late war.

The ship Achilles, Capt. Pique, from Rochfort, bound here, on her passage up the river unfortunately struck on the cheveaux de frieze, whereby the ship sustained so much damage as to be in danger of sinking: But by the timely assistance of a number of the inhabitants of the Southern Liberties she was saved.----- Messrs. Terrasson Brothers and Company (to whom she was consigned) together with the Captain, take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to the gentlemen of Southwark, for the very great and unremitted attention shewn by them in preserving from destruction a valuable cargo. They conceive themselves greatly indebted for this kindness, and acknowledge with gratitude the real services rendered on so interesting an occasion.

The eastern and southern papers contain accounts of numerous arrivals in their harbours from different ports of Europe and the West-Indies. This port also seems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no less than ten sail having entered it on Sunday from foreign ports.

A remarkable meteor was observed at Richmond, in Virginia, on Saturday the 31st ult. in the afternoon; and, from the violent explosion, it is conjectured that it must have fallen somewhere near Petersburg, where it was felt more violent. Its direction appeared to be from North to South.

We hear that another embarkation of his Britannic Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the refugees, will shortly leave New-York, destined for Nova-Scotia. They are said to consist of about 6000.

On Sunday morning last departed this life, after a painful illness of ten weeks, Mr. WILLIAM DARRAGH, in the 64th year of his age. This truly worthy man has left a wife and five children; Providence was pleased to spare him thus long to behold them with pleasure educated in a genteel and modest manner. On Monday evening his remains were decently interred in the Friends burial-ground in this city, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants.

His character was that of a humane and benevolent man, a tender father, an affectionate husband, a sincere friend, and a lover of his country.

*** The FREEMEN of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia are requested to meet at the State-House, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider of instructions to their Representatives in the General Assembly, and other important matters of general concern to the community, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Officers of the Militia, on the 29th of May last.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Enterprize, A. James, from Marblehead. Brig Elizabeth, W. Smith, Teneriffe. Brig Flora, B. Tatem, Rotterdam. Ship Le Bonne Josephine, J. Garrard, Marseilles. Sloop Hope, R. Calley, and Ship Juno, J. Parsons, Newbury Port. Ship Maria, J. Wilson, Dublin. Brig N. S. Livremerito, I. Joze de Santo, Madeira. Schooner Speedwell, W. Rivers, and Schooner Bachelor, R. Stein, Grenada. Schooner Rambler, M. Taylor, Virginia. Ship Delaware, S. Smith; Brig Beckford, T. Kebette; Brig Aurora, J. Combes, and Ship Mary, J. Muir, London. Ship Concord, C. Thompson, Bristol. Ship Bienfaisant, ---- Tartoue, Nantz. Ship Gillaume, ---- Ilpendam, Amsterdam. Ship Three Friends, O. Havighurst, Bremen. Schooner Industry, W. Morton, Turks-Island, Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, Havanna. Snow Rey David, J. M. Regadas, Lisbon. Ship Grand D'Estaing, J. Orr, Bourdeaux. Ship William, P. Cox, New-York. Snow Rio Douro, D. Pynto, Oporto. Sloop Village, G. Wilson, Newbern. Brig Three Brothers, A. Richlieu, Cape-Francois. Brig Galliot, J. A. Gasper, Surrinam.

OUTWARDS. Brig Huffar, R. Wilson, to Madeira. Brig Hope, B. Basden, Bermuda. Schooner John, A. Duguid, Coracoa. Schooner Success, S. Swett, Newbury Port. Sloop Hannah, W. Bolt, and Brig Cyrus, J. Simmons, Boston. Brig Hope, S. Williams, Laguira. Sloop Sally, W. Stephens, and Schooner Peggy, S. Eastwood, Virginia. Brig St. Patrick, T. Steel, Surrinam. Brig Hope, J. Kerr, Jamaica. Brig Peace and Plenty, S. Williams. Halifax. Schooner Adventurer, B. Hodgdon, Hispaniola. Sloop Dispatch, R. Somers; Sloop Mary, W. Hartley; Sloop Sally, E. Lundy, and Sloop Charming Polly, T. Sample, New-York. Sloop William, R. Graham, Pensacola. Brig Olive, J. Roberts, Lisbon. Sloop Ranger, L. Dyer, Falmouth. Schooner Hetty, J. Duncan, Portsmouth, N. E. Sloop Charming Ann, J. Pierce, Guadaloupe.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1783.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of *Pennsylvania* will be held in this City, at their Lodge Room, in *Lodge Alley*, on *Tuesday*, the 24th Instant, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the several Lodges, under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,

JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. D. G. Secretary.

JOYCE BROTHERS,

At their STORE in Water-street, near Pine-street, have for SALE the following articles fresh imported in the snow King David, Capt. Jesse Maria Regadas, from Lisbon,

OLD Lisbon and Port WINES in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks;
Madeira in hogsheads;
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS in quarter chests;
FIGS in barrels, and RAISINS in jars;
Spanish OLIVES, black PEPPER;
NANKEENS, a few pieces of grey TICKING;
Barcelona HANDKERCHIEFS;
With a few half hides of Sadlers LEATHER. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 17th of May last, out of Major Adams's pasture, near Wilmington, a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, hath a hog mane and switch tail, trots high in a carriage, goes hard under the saddle; was bred near Queen's-Town, in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, to which place it is supposed he will attempt to return, if strayed. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to Major Adams, in Wilmington, or to Mr. Charles Murphy, Inkeeper, in Queen's-Town, shall receive from either of them the above reward, and all reasonable charges. ¶

East Caln Township, Chester County.

WAS LEFT in custody of the subscriber, above twenty months past, a WHITE BULLOCK, unable to drive, by Charles Stuart, of Cumberland County. He is therefore desired to come, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray the same, by SAMUEL BALDWIN.

6th month 7th, 1783. ¶

Franconia Township, June 7, 1783.

WHEREAS Jacob Benner, late of Franconia township, but now of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, weaver, in and by a certain instrument in writing, bearing date some day in the month of March last past, for the consideration of Seven Hundred Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, in real specie of gold or silver, did agree, on the 27th day of May last, to convey in fee simple unto Jacob Hagee, of Franconia township aforesaid, yeoman, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in Franconia township aforesaid, bounded by the lands of John Hackman, Sebastian Benner, and the said Jacob Hagee's other land, containing 90 acres. AND WHEREAS the said Jacob Hagee paid Three Hundred Pounds, part of the said purchase-money, unto the said Jacob Benner, and his order, and for the remainder of the said purchase-money he, the said Jacob Hagee, did give unto the said Jacob Benner his two several bonds, the one of them for Three Hundred Pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, which will be in the year 1784, with lawful interest for the same; and the other of them for One Hundred Pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, which will be in the year 1785. And whereas, notwithstanding the said Jacob Hagee hath complied with every part of his agreement, yet the said Jacob Benner refused, and still refuses to convey the premises to the said Jacob Hagee as he ought to have done, or ought to do by the said agreement. And whereas the said Jacob Benner hath put the said Jacob Hagee in the peaceable possession of the premises: These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever not to accept of any deed or conveyance from the said Jacob Benner, or from any person or persons under him for the premises, as he the said Jacob Hagee is determined to defend his possession by law; the said Jacob Hagee also desires and cautions all persons not to take any assignment from the said Jacob Benner on the said two several bonds or any of them, for he will not pay them or any of them till the said Jacob Benner complies with his above said agreement in executing him a deed of conveyance for the premises, clear from all incumbrances whatsoever. § JACOB HAGEE.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1783.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Coffee-House, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, the one undivided fourth part of a piece of Ground, situate in Wicacoa, in Moyamensing township, bounded by the Swedes parsonage ground, by an alley, by Christian-street, by Swanson-street, and by the river Delaware, containing on said alley 83 feet, thence to Swanson-street 136 feet, thence to the river 214 feet, thence upon the river 38 feet 4 inches, thence up to Swanson-street 144 feet 4 inches; under a yearly rent charge of 4l. 6s. 3d. being part of the estate of Warwick Coates, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

New-London, Chester county, June 9, 1783.

HAVING unadvisedly subscribed an advertisement, which has lately appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette. I do hereby give notice to the public, that I only called John M'Key (formerly Captain M'Key) a sheep thief, which has been commonly reported; but as I cannot prove it, I acknowledge my fault, and I did not assault him but in my own defence, when he attempted to ride over me, which can be proven by several gentlemen there present. § THOMAS GILMORE.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT if a certain HENRY HAUPTMAN, who was born in Elsass, near Strasburg, and came to Philadelphia in the year 1773, will please to apply to his brother JACOB HAUPTMAN, at Bourie-Lane, No. 8, in the city of New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage, or to Mr. JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK's Printing-Office, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

New-York, June 2, 1783. §

Maxatawny, June 3, 1783.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber hereof, living in Maxatawny township, Berks county, on Sunday night last, a black MARE, about 17 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, paces a little, and hand-gallops, wind-galls on all her feet, shod before with new shoes, branded on the near buttock with C R,-----as I had the mare but a short time, and have sent other advertisements out, but did not know that she was branded until informed by the man I got her of,---- neither saddle mark nor any white spots on her as I can remember of. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner can have her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have EIGHT POUNDS Reward, for the mare only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ PETER SWEIER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 20th of May last, a likely, tall, strait and slender made Negroe Wench, named SAL, about 30 years of age, says she was born in Augusta, in the State of Georgia, but lately from the State of New-Jersey and Philadelphia; had on and took with her, a striped blue and white linsey petticoat, one striped tow ditto, one striped linsey short gown, the sleeves pieced with a different kind of striped cloth, one linen striped copperas coloured ditto, one white ditto, one check apron, one tow ditto, a pair of old shoes made mens fashion, had neither hat nor bonnet when she went away, but a blue and white checked handkerchief which she wore about her head, will endeavour to pass for a free woman, pretty eloquent in speaking, very positive, and much addicted to lying. Whoever takes up and secures her, so as the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 8. § JOHN GRAHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Chester county, on the 7th day of this instant, a young MARE, of a dark bay colour, neither brand nor ear mark that is discernable. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, if she is not gone before, as she is very mischievous in jumping fences.

May 30, 1783. ¶ DIDYMUS LEWIS.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark bay MARE, about 5 years old, near 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ROBERT HOLLAND.

IMPORTED
In the last Vessels from *England*, *Holland*, *France* and *Ireland*,
And to be SOLD by

JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign of the *SPINNING WHEEL*, on the Corner of *Market* and *Third-streets*,
A very large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

The Articles too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement; amongst which are, a complete Assortment of warranted Boulting Cloths.

To enable said *Kean* to dispose of his Goods so much the lower, as well as to avoid other Inconveniences, he is firmly determined to sell without Exception, for ready Money only: Those who wish to buy cheap, he flatters himself by adopting this Measure, he can fully satisfy; and Adventurers or others, who have Cargoes to dispose of on low Terms for Cash, in him may find a Purchaser.

Imported from London, *via* New-York, and to be Sold Retail,
By *SAMUEL EMLEN*,
In Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia,
The following MEDICINES, *viz.*
Dr. DAFFY's ELIXIR;
Dr. BATEMAN's DROPS;
BETTON's BRITISH OIL; Ditto Refined;
Dr. GODFREY's CORDIALS. ¶

NEW WATCHES

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

At the Corner of Front and Market-streets, and opposite the Coffee-House; likewise CHAINS, SEALS, &c. &c.
N. B. WATCHES repaired as usual.
Philadelphia, June 2, 1783. †

Just imported and for sale, on the bank side of Front-street, above Walnut-street, by

TENCH COXE,

CORDAGE, spikes, nails and tacks, iron and brass wire, steel, penknives, shoe and knee chapes, gold leaf, hatters trimmings, durants, calimancoes, everlastings, shalloons, twist, buttons, threads, corduroys, sagathies, dark and India chintzes, calicoes, printed and white linens, French, Irish and Dutch tickings, bindings, pins, needles, ribbands, persians, farsnets, modes, mantuas, silk gauzes, muslin ditto, silk petticoats, sattins, taffeties, gloves, fans, chip hats, playing cards, painters brushes, and a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS. ¶

Philadelphia, May 27, 1783.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE, WHO SERVED IN THE WAR THAT BROKE OUT IN THE YEAR 1755.

A GENERAL MEETING of those Gentlemen who are interested in the Lands granted to them by the King of *England*'s Proclamation, *October* 7th, 1763, in Reward of their Services at the End of the War, is appointed to be held on *Monday*, the 28th of *July* next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the *Indian Queen*, in *Fourth-street*, *Philadelphia*, to consider what further Steps are requisite to be taken for completing the Surveys already made and to be made, and for settling the said Lands, for collecting Monies necessary to defray the Expence, and establishing proper Committees for transacting the Business, &c.

It is requested that all Persons concerned (of the above Descriptions) who are desirous of perfecting their respective Claims, will be punctual in giving their Attendance at said Meeting either in Person, or by their Agents. SAMUEL MILES.

TO BE SOLD.

On Wednesday the 11th June instant, at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the Evening,

THE Lease and Intereſt of that handsome, genteel House, Garden and Stables in Arch-street, where Mr. Simon Nathan now lives, known by the name of Rock-Hall; itis large and convenient. Possession will be given on the first of August next, at which time the purchase money must be paid. A good title will be made immediately. Security to be given by the purchaser, if required.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, three miles from Pequea Meeting-house. containing about 276 acres, with the usual allowance, with good buildings thereon erected; the land, meadow, orchard and timber, is of a good quality, and the plantation in general in good repair. There is on the premises, several excellent springs of water, 3 of which continued running all last summer, notwithstanding the severe drought. Should any person incline to purchase only part of the above tract, it will be divided so as to be advanatgeous to the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given for the whole or part. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

May 28, 1783. ¶ ROBERT HUGHEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living within one mile of the Head of Elk, on the 24th instant, a stout healthy NEGROE MAN, named SAM, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little knock kneed, had on when he went away a sailors jacket of a lightish colour, tarry trowsers made out of light canvas, also two shirts made out of country linen, a new French hat, good shoes, &c. It is very likely he will attempt to enter on board of a vessel bound to sea, he having once been at sea, and some time past has been in Chesapeake Bay as a hand on board the Packet that plyes from Elk to Baltimore. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure him in any goal, and information thereof given to

May 27, 1783. § BENJAMIN RICKETS.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

THIS day came to the house of the subscriber, living in the township of East Bradford, A certain DANIEL BOWEN, and asked the subscriber to see a stallion that he had, when the horse was brought from the stable, said Bowen asked the subscriber to let him see the horse rode, and when rode, Bowen asked leave to ride the horse himself, and then mounted and rode him off. Said horse is of a bay colour, with a small star, hind feet white, 15 hands high, rising four years old, trots and canters, branded on the near shoulder N H. Said Bowen is about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, and about 27 years old. Any person apprehending said Bowen, and lodging him in any goal in this state, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner have his horse again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horse only, to be paid by

5*th Month* 28*th*, 1783. § WILLIAM HOOPES.

North-Wales, Gwynedd, May 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to any person or persons whom it may concern, That should any Bonds, notes or obligations of any nature on me, be offered them, payable to OWEN FERRIS, late of Germantown, they are desired not to take any order for payment on me, as I am determined to accept none of any nature, having discharged all obligations that have subsisted between us; and lately finding that he has forged two bonds conditioned for the payment of 50l. each, and given orders for the payment of the same, I do think proper to give the public this notice to prevent such impositions, as I shall satisfy none hereafter. † JOHN MARTIN.

Brandywine hundred, Delaware State, May 27.

WHEREAS a certain ABRAHAM ALBERT (the Master Shoemaker belonging to the Duke De Lazun's troops, in Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware State) did, on the 9th day of this instant May, sell to me, A likely Negroe Wench, named BETT, about 22 years of age, together with a Mulattoe Child, about 8 months old, which Wench he said he got with his wife at Boston; but since the said troops went away, she says she was born in North-Carolina, and was free; but as I have not understood that any of the Slaves in that State were manumitted, am of opinion she was taken by some of the British robbers, and fell into the hands of the *French* troops at the surrender of York-Town. This is therefore to give notice to her master, if any she has, or any other person legally claiming, to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ SAMUEL M'CLINTOCK.

WHEREAS Thomas Allen, late belonging to his Majesty's fireship the Infernal, and who died at Chichester, in the county of Sussex, in England, in the month of January, 1781, did in and by his last will and testament, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1779 (after giving divers legacies or sums of money to the several persons in his said will named) give and bequeath the residue of all the money he should die woth, both prize money and wages, to be divided equally between the children of his three sisters Jane, Mary and Ann, residing in Pennsylvania, and appointed Thomas Allen, of Burr-street, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and Edward Ommanney, of America-square, in the city of London, Esq; Executors. The children of the said Jane, Mary and Ann, who are entitled to a distributive share of the residue of the said testator's effects, are requested to transmit to the said executors the registers of their respective baptisms, attested and authenticated as the law requires, to prove that they are the only lawful and legitimate children of the said testator's three sisters Jane, Mary and Ann, who were living at the time of the death of the said testator, in order that the shares of such childsen may be paid to, or properly secured for them respectively. 3 m.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL HUTCHINSON, late of Bucks County, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book-Debt, are requested to come and settle the same with the Subscribers, who will attend for that Purpose at the late Dwelling-house of said Michael Hutchinson, on the 16th Day of this Instant, and there to continue from Day to Day until the 21st.

MARGERY HUTCHINSON, Executrix,
June 2. ¶ MATTHIAS HUTCHINSON, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday, the 28th day of last March, at night, out of the subscriber's stable, living at Pudding-Branch, near Mossy Cross-Roads, Kent county, Maryland, A bay MARE, with a black mane and slim black tail, a small round star in her forehead, trots and gallops, five-eighths English blood, about 15 hands high, rising six years old, suckled a colt last grass, which renders her very low in flesh. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ‖ MARY LITTLE. April 5, 1783.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Williston, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th or 31st of May last, a half blooded dark chestnut coloured MARE, seven years old, shews much of the blood, trots and canters well, has good spirit and lofty carriage; about 15 hands high, round bodied, long neck, small snip, one hind foot white, and some white in the other, a scar on the fore foot-lock joint, a lump on her withers occasioned by a saddle hurt, and several saddle marks on her back. Any person taking up the thief or thieves, and secures him or them, so that they may be brought to justice and the mare had again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PHINEAS MASSEY.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 23d of this instant May, A bay HORSE, about 16 years old, 14 and an half hands high or more, hath a star in his forehead, his tail has had the hair much rubbed off, high hipped and raw boned, good for the gears, paces and trots, will fall on his knees for the rider, by touching his leg, but when mounted will go very aukward at first setting out. Any person delivering the aforesaid horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by JOHN MONROW.

Mountholly, New-Jersey, May 28, 1783. §

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of March last, an apprentice girl, named CATHERINE CROUT, of short stature, with long yellow hair, broad faced, and squints a little; had on, and took with her, an home-made gown, white and yellow, one short ditto of the same, two lincey short gowns, two home-spun shifts and two aprons, one black lincey petticoat, one red ditto, a red and white calico jacket and petticoat, a linen bonnet of a lye colour, with sundry other articles. Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive a reward of One Shilling, paid by

¶ DUNCAN BEARD.

Cantwell's-Bridge, May 27, 1783.

May 6, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of Upper Merion, in the county of Philadelphia, A brown HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, with one white foot and a small star, supposed to be branded with I P and C A. The owner, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to † BENJAMIN RAMBO.

EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Wright's-town, Bucks county, on the night of the 30th of April, a black roan HORSE, 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, half blooded, thin of flesh, trots and gallops well, carries his head and tail well, is apt to start, but is very gentle, has a lump on his near fore leg near the knee joint, occasioned by a strain. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, paid by

JOSEPH SACKETT. ¶

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
Will be Sold by Publick Auction,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Household Furniture & Wearing APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION or Tract of Land, containing 275 acres, a good brick two story house thereon, four rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, 15 acres of ride meadow, 80 or 90 acres of plough land, a good bearing orchard, the remainder woodland; situate in the township and county of Gloucester, on Great Timber-creek, ten miles from Philadelphia, is a good situation for a store, having navigation for sloops to the premises, and two or three public landings in sight of the house; bounded by lands of Jacob Bendler, Susanna Sickler and others; late the property of George Payne; seized in execution, by

† THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Just imported from Dublin, and to be SOLD WHOLESALE, for Cash or Produce, by

BERNARD KILKINNY,

At his STORE, the South Side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Todd, A large and most elegant Assortment of

LIGHT Summer Silks,	Printed Chintz Cottons,
Tabbinets,	Cambricks,
Poplins,	Dimities,
Durants,	Marseilles Quilting
Calimancoes,	Fustians,
Stuffs,	Chequers,
Camblets,	Jeans,
Linens,	Corduroys,
Black and figured Silk Handkerchiefs,	Felt-Hats,
	Men and Womens Shoes,
Silk and Stuff Petticoats,	Hard Ware, Edge Tools, &c.
Ribbands,	Prints framed and glazed,
Printed and Linen Handkerchiefs,	Sail Cloth,
	Soap and Candles,

Porter, and many other Articles. § May 17.

IMPORTED BY

Van Vleck & Barton,

In the last Vessels from France, and in the Brabant's Wellusten, from Amsterdam,

A Large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE; amongst which are, Superfine cloths, with silk serges for lining; chintzes and calicoes; cambricks and lawns; taffeties; sattins; mantuas; modes, &c. &c. furniture checks; bandanoe; silk romals; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; everlastings; rattinets; camblets; nankeens; sewing silks; checks; bedticks; tapes and bobbins; damask table cloths; muslins; hats; pins; spices, &c. &c. &c.

GOODS are received for sale on commissions.

BY Virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 18th of June next, at 12 o'clock, two Messuages and two Lots of Ground, situate in the district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, one of them containing in breadth on the north side of Plumb-street, 18 feet and a half, and in depth 90 feet, more or less; bounded southward with said Plumb-street, eastward by ground now or late of Philip Hulbert, jun. northward by ground late of the widow Jekyl, and westward by Abraham Judah's ground.

The other of them containing in breadth on the south side of Plumb-street, 18 feet and a half, and in length 90 feet, more or less; bounded northward by said Plumb-street, eastward by John Reed's ground, southward by ground late of Richard Brockden, deceased, and westward by ground of John Burnet; late the estate of William Singleton, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

NATHAN & DAVID SELLERS,

CONTINUE as usual the Manufactory of WOOL and COTTON CARDS, on the North Side of Market-street, near Sixth-street, where they may be had at the lowest Rates.

They also carry on the WIRE-WORK in all its Branches, such as----

Rolling Screens for cleaning Flax-seed;
Rolling and Standing Screens for cleaning Wheat;
Shorts Cloths and Indian Meal Bolts;
Snuff Sieves and Bolts;
Fan Screens and Riddles;
Flax-seed and Indian Meal Sieves;
Reying Sieves and Garlick Riddles;
Bricklayers and Plaisterers Screens and Sieves;
Paper Moulds, Washers and Dusters;
Spring-house and Cellar Windows;
Wire-Work for Safes, *&c. &c. &c.*

All which is done in the neatest and best Manner, on the shortest Notice, and at the most reasonable Rates.

They flatter themselves the long Experience and great Practice they have had under their Father *(John Sellers)* will enable them to execute such Orders as they may be favoured with to the utmost Satisfaction.

Orders by Post or otherways are carefully attended to.

They have for Sale, a few Thousand 12 Ounce Tacks. †

TO BE SOLD,

A large genteel well finished

HOUSE,

In a very healthy and agreeable part of this City.
Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.